

Notes on Captain Hay's Bactrian Coins. By Capt. A. CUNNINGHAM.

PLATE I.

No. 1.—A square copper coin, of middle size and good make, and in fair preservation. I recognize this piece at once, from its Bactrian legend, as a coin of Azilises:—it is not unique, though hitherto unpublished; for I have seen two other specimens of the same coin, one of which has the Bactrian legend nearly perfect; and from it I have completed the following description of Captain Hay's coin.

Obverse.—The figure of the king bare-headed and diademed on horseback turned to the right, the end of the fillet floating behind his head; above the horse's head a mark, which may be either a plume or the Bactrian letters *ri* or *ti*: enclosed in a square, formed of dotted lines. Legend, disposed on all four sides,—βασιλεωϛ βασιλεων ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ αζιλισου.—“(Coin) of the great king of kings, Azilises.”

Reverse.—Enclosed in a square, the figure of Hercules naked, seated on a rock and turned to the left; leaning forward and holding in his right hand a club, which rests on his thigh; his left hand leaning on the rock, with two streamers floating behind his head. In the field a monogram composed of the two identical marks found on the reverse of the silver coin of Azilises (See Jour. des. Sav. for April, 1836, Vignette No. 20: and Bengal As. Soc. Jour. for June 1835, plate xxiii. fig. 27.)—The upper part of our monogram, which is that to the right of the figure of Victory on the silver coin, is composed of the Bactrian letters *si*. Legend in Bactrian characters '(Ma) harajasa mahatasa Azilisa(sa). “(Coin) of the great king, the mighty Azilises.”

The type of this remarkable piece (which is on both sides identical with that of the coins of Spalyris), the square form common to both, and the similarity of make and general appearance, all tend to prove that these two princes were contemporaries of the same dynasty, and most probably of the same family. For the legend of the coins of Spalyris [□ΑΛΥΡΙ□□ ΔΙΚΑΙ□Υ ΑΔΕΛΦ□Υ Τ□Υ ΒΑ-ΕΙΛΕΩ□ —“(Coin) of Spalyris the just, the brother of the king:” added to the facts before mentioned, renders it nearly certain that

Spalyris the just, was the brother of the great king of kings, Azilises.

The same type of a seated Hercules, figures on the unique coin of Agathoclea, and were it not for the presence of a bust on her money, and the better workmanship and higher finish observable in her coin, which determine it to belong to an earlier and more flourishing era of the Græcio-Bactrian power, I should be inclined to believe that she was the wife of Azilises; and that the same prince who had delegated to his brother the power of coining, had also allowed his queen the same authority, or perhaps had ordered coin to be struck in her name.

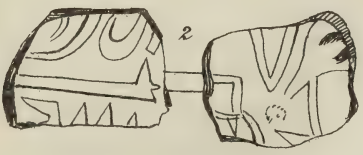
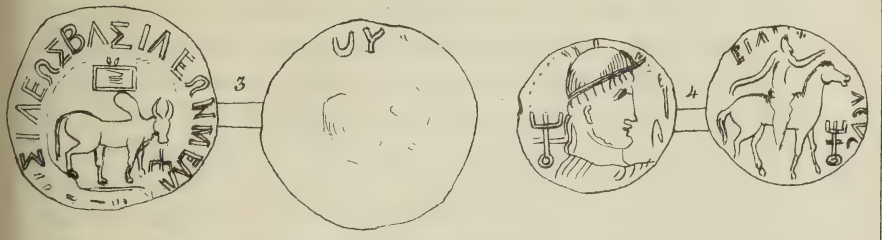
I will conclude my notice of this new and valuable coin of Azilises, by observing, that the square monogram surmounted by the Bactrian letters *sz* on this coin, is so entirely different from the circular monogram found on all the coins of Spalyris, as to form a sufficient distinction for attributing defaced coins of this type to the proper owner. *

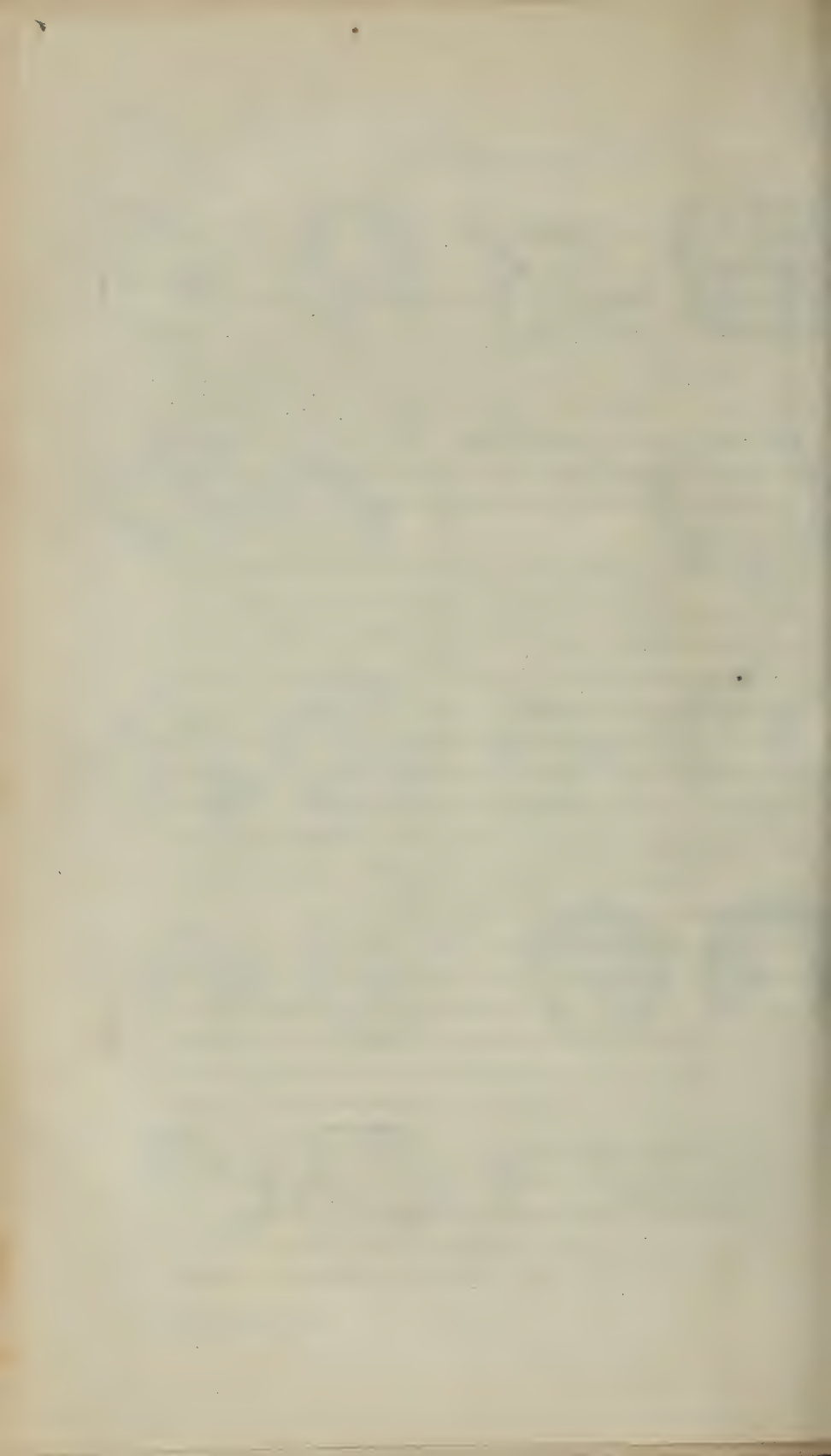
No. 2. A square copper coin of middle size, much defaced, but easily recognised as a specimen of the commonest type of the coins of the great king Eucratides, of which the following is a description.

Obverse.—Head of the king helmeted and diademed, the ends of the diadem appearing under the helmet behind; the chlamys on the shoulder. Great legend in three lines ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ. “(Coin) of the great king Eucratides.”

Reverse.—The Dioscuri mounted, with spears in their hands, charging at speed to the right; in the field a Grecian monogram. Legend in Bactrian characters in two lines. *Maharajasa Eukratidasa* “(Coin) of the great king Eucratides.”

The numerous coins of Eucratides are, with one exception, of two distinct classes—the first class consisting of all the pieces bearing a diademed head, with the simple inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ “(coin) of the king Eucratides”—the second class, including all the pieces with the helmed head, and the longer inscription of ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ “(Coin of the *Great* king Eucratides.)” This marked distinction between these two groups of coins has led the learned and judicious French antiquary, M. Raoul-Rochette, to attribute the class with the helmed head and the more





ambitious title, to a second Eucratides; the son, successor, and murderer of Eucratides the First—thus giving the first class, with the bare diademed head and the simpler title, to Eucratides the murdered Prince. But that Eucratides *the Great*, was the murdered prince, and not the murderer, we may infer from the language of Justin (lib. 42, c. 6) who, speaking of Mithridates the Parthian, and of Eucratides the murdered prince of Bactria, calls them both “*great men*”—We have also the testimony afforded by the small square copper coin of Eucratides, published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* for November, 1836, which gives the title of “*Great*” to the bare-headed and diademed prince, and proves that this creation of a second Eucratides is without any foundation. The existence of a second Eucratides is, besides, nowhere mentioned in ancient history; but the supposition that there were two princes of this name, first started, I believe by Bayer, has been gradually gaining strength, until by the knowledge of these marked distinctions in the coins bearing the name of Eucratides, it has been almost universally believed. Fortunately for the cause of true history, we know from Dr. Lord’s beautiful coin (published in the *Bengal Asiatic Society’s Journal* for July, 1838) that Eucratides the *Great* king with the helmed head was the son of Heliocles and Laodice: and therefore it follows almost conclusively, that Eucratides the king, and Eucratides the *Great* king, were one and the same person. It is however quite in accordance with Grecian custom, that the son of Heliocles should have been called Eucratides, after his grandfather: but that the father of Heliocles, even supposing he had been named Eucratides, was a king of Bactria, is highly improbable. On the same grounds of different types and epithets existing on coins bearing the same prince’s name, we might create two Menanders, double Heliocles and Hermœus, and multiply Azes into at least a dozen princes.

No. 3. This coin may be at once seen to belong to Azes, and is a very bad specimen of the commonest type of the coins of that prince. I have seen at least one hundred coins of this very type; and three engravings of the same are to be found in the *Bengal Asiatic Society’s Journal*, vol. 4, pl. 22, figs. 1, 2, 3; one of the same type is likewise figured from a miserable specimen in the 7th number of the *Numismatic Journal of London*, pl. 3. fig. 34;

and the same coin is likewise described by M. Raoul-Rochette in the *Journal des Savans* for April 1836, page 201—and by M. Jacquet in the *Journal Asiatique* for February, 1836, page 167. The description of this coin is as follows—Round copper piece of large size.

Obverse.—The humped bull of India walking to the right, over which is a square monogram with two diagonal lines. Greek legend—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ. “(Coin) of the great king of kings, Azes.”

Reverse.—The *sinha*, or maneless lion of India, walking to the right, over which is the monogram composed of the Bactrian letters *s. p. l. i.*; surrounded by the legend in Bactrian characters, *Maharajasa Rajatirajasa Mahatasa Azasa*. “(Coin) of the great king of kings, the mighty Azes.”

No. 4.—Is a coin of an anonymous prince, with sounding titles, whose titles are however not in the possessive case, as stated by Captain Hay; but he is quite right when he says that none of these coins have any king's name upon them. The following is a description of this coin.

Obverse.—Head of the king radiated and diademed to the right, the ends of the diadem floating behind the head, the chlamys thrown over the shoulder: in the right hand, which is extended, is a sceptre or sword, which on some coins changes into a cross with two streamers hanging from it: in the field a monogram composed of a trident and circle joined by a cross; the whole surrounded by a dotted circle.

Reverse.—A person on horseback to the right, with the right arm raised, and holding in the hand a cross: behind the head are two streamers, and before the horse is the monogram already described. Legend in bad Greek ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΣΩΤΗΡ ΜΕΓΑΣ The great king of kings, the Saviour.”

Nos. 5, 6, 7.—These three coins are of a prince whose name varied on different specimens as observed by Captain Hay in three coins which he has figured: some pieces of this type bear the name of Hermœus, some have Kadphises and Kadphizes, whilst others have Kadaphes and Kadphes, all of which names, except the first, agree so nearly, as to warrant the conclusion that they belong to the same prince; and at the same time they furnish us with an almost convinc-

ing proof, that the name of the Indo-Scythic prince, whose coins are so numerous, was Kadphises and not Mo-kadphises; a reading which I believe has found but two advocates, Messrs. Jacquet and R. Rochette. The differences in the names observable on these coins arise, in my opinion, solely from the artist's ignorance of the Greek character; which the inferior workmanship of the coins proves to belong to a declining period of the Græcio-Bactrian power. The general description of these coins is as follows. Round copper piece, of middle size.

Obverse.—The king's head to the right, bare and diademed, with the ends of the diadem floating behind the head, and the chlamys on the shoulder: legend in barbarous Greek ΒΑCΙΑΕΩC ΣΤΗΡΩC ΣΥ (or ΣΥΑΩ) ΕΡΜΑΙΩΥ (or ΚΑΔΦΙΖΩΥ or ΚΑΔΦΕΩΥ &c.) “(Coin) of the saviour king Hermœus (or Kadphises).—On all the coins of this type which I have seen, the Ω is wanting in the word ΣΩΤΗΡΩC.

Reverse.—Figure of Hercules naked, standing to the front; the lion's skin hanging over his left arm, his right hand leaning on his club, which rests on the ground. The legend, in Bactrian characters, I cannot read satisfactorily. I have carefully examined about twenty specimens of this type, and I have found that all of them, whether belonging to Hermœus or to Kadphises, bear, with some slight variations, the same Bactrian legend. This is an important fact, which I am unable to account for. Captain Hay's Euthydemus, published in the 97th No. of the Journal, is a coin of this type, with the name of ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ plainly legible.

No. 8.—A round copper coin, of middle size, and apparently in bad preservation.

Obverse.—Bearded head of the king, bare and diademed to the right, the ends of the diadem floating behind the head. Legend in bad Greek ΒΑCΙΑΕΩC [ΩΤΗΡΩC ΥΝΔΩΦΕΡΡΩΥ “(Coin) of the saviour king Undopherres.”

Reverse.—Figure of Victory winged, standing to the right, and holding in her right hand a chaplet with two ends hanging down. Legend in Bactrian characters, “*Maharajasa* (name not satisfactorily readable) *nandatasasa*.” “Coin of the great king, the saviour (Indopherres?)” I have examined about twelve specimens of this type, on most of which the letters of the name are clear and well defined,

notwithstanding which, the king's name has proved an insurmountable difficulty.

The two Moosulmaun lumps of copper at the foot of the plate require no notice.

PLATE II.

No. 1. A square copper coin of middle size, and apparently in good preservation.

Obverse.—The figure of Hercules naked, standing to the front, holding the club and lion's skin in his left hand, and crowning himself with his right hand; a type similar to that on the coins of Euthydemus and Demetrius. Legend on three sides βασιλεως βασιλειων μεγαλοϋ ονονοϋ. “(Coin) of the great king of kings, Vonones.”

Reverse.—Figure of Minerva armed, half turned to the left, with a buckler on the left arm. Bactrian legend in three lines [*Maharajasa rajatirajasa mahatasa*] Balabarasa “ [coin of the great king, the king of kings, the mighty] Balbara,” the name being the only existing portion of the Bactrian legend.

No. 2. A square copper coin, of middle size, in very good preservation.

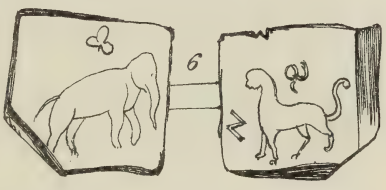
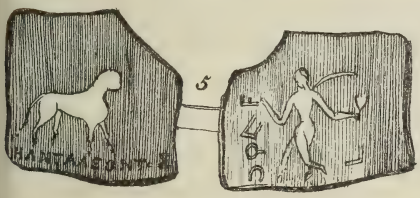
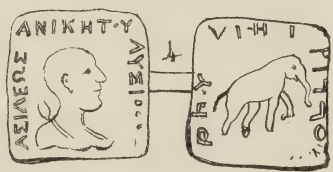
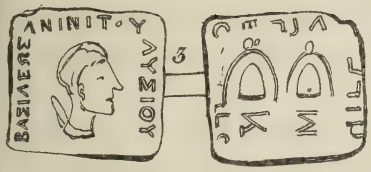
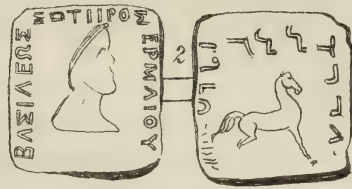
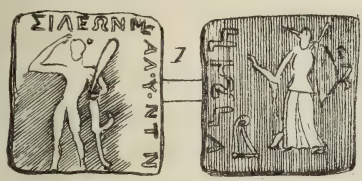
Obverse.—The king's head bare and diademed, to the right, with the shoulder clothed. Legend in three lines ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ. “(Coin) of the saviour king Hermœus.”

Reverse.—A horse moving to the right; beneath the horse a Grecian monogram composed of the letters Φ and Ι. Bactrian legend in three lines: *Maharajasa dadatasa Ermayasa*. “(Coin) of the great king, the saviour Hermœus.”

No. 3. A square copper coin, of middle size, seemingly in good order.

Obverse.—The king's head bare to the right, the shoulder clothed. Legend in three lines ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΛΥΣΙΟΥ. “(Coin) of the invincible king Lysias.

Reverse.—The bonnets of the Dioscuri, surmounted by two curves—over which are two dots, most probably intended for the stars Castor and Pollux, which are seen over the bonnets of the Dioscuri on the coins of Antialcidas; these stars escaped the observation of Mr. Prinsep, of Professor Wilson, of M. Jaquet, and even of the quick-





sighted M. Raoul Rochette. Beneath the bonnets are the monogram TA. and the letter Σ. — Bactrian legend in three lines, *Maharajasa Assavihatasa Lisiasa* “ coin of the great king, the invincible Lysias.”

The bonnets of the Dioscuri which have been long familiar as the type of all the known copper coins of Antialcidas, and of some rare small silver and small copper pieces of Eucratides, now figured for the first time on the coin of Lysias; and this fact serves to strengthen the connection between Lysias and Antialcidas already observed in the numismatic coincidences of the monograms on their respective coins, as well as in their corresponding size, thickness, and make; and it may almost warrant us in supposing that those two princes were of the same dynasty as Eucratides, and that they succeeded him at no great interval.

No. 4. A square copper coin of middle size. This is a specimen of the only type of the copper coins of Lysias that was known before the acquisition of the piece just described.

Obverse.—Same as the preceding.

Reverse.—An elephant walking to the right. Bactrian legend as in the coin just described.

No. 5. A square piece of middle size; the right upper corner has been cut off, to bring it, as Captain Hay justly remarks, to some established standard weight.

Obverse.—The *sinha*, or maneless lion of India walking to the right; Grecian legend in two lines—*βασιλεως ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ* “ (coin) of the king Pantaleon.”

Reverse.—A figure which has been plausibly supposed to be a Bacchante—Legend in ancient Pali (as read by Mr. James Prinsep) *Pantelawanta*, which reading is not in my opinion quite satisfactory; but I am unable to offer a better, from the want of a more perfect specimen of this coin than has yet been found.

No. 6. A square copper coin of middle size with one of the lower corners cut off.

Obverse.—An elephant walking to the right, over which is a symbol which may be either a Buddhist chaitya, or a representation of mount Meree.

Reverse.—The sinha, or Indian lion, walking to the left; above which is a mark common to Buddhism and Brahmanism, called “Tvastika,” and in the field the same symbol which has appeared on the other side.

Many coins of this type have the two animals walking in opposite directions.

PLATE III.

The Bactrian coins in this plate are so indistinct, and apparently in such bad preservation, that I can only offer my conjectures as to their attribution.

No. 1.—A round copper coin of middle size.

Obverse.—A king's head, helmeted, to the left, and apparently bearded. Legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΝΥΣΟΦΕΡΡΟΥ. “(coin of the saviour) king (Undoph)erres?”

Reverse.—Winged figure of Victory, walking to the left, holding out a chaplet, and with two ends hanging down. Bactrian legend imperfect.

I suppose this piece to belong to Undopherres, for the following reasons; 1st. The type of the reverse is the same figure of Victory found on all the published coins of Inodopherres, but walking in the contrary direction; 2nd. The remains of the Bactrian letters visible, seem to agree with the usual legend of that prince's coins; and, lastly, that appearance of a bearded bust in conjunction with the figure of Victory on the reverse, peculiar to Undopherres alone.

The head looks in a direction contrary to that found on all the known coins of Undopherres, but as the heads on all the existing Bactrian coins look to the right, with the single exception of one type of Menander, this can afford no proof against the supposition that this piece belongs to Undopherres.

Nos. 2, 3, 4. These appear to be coins, more or less barbarous, of the prince Kadphises, or Kadaphes, already described in my notice of Nos. 5, 6, 7, of Pl. I.

No. 5.—A square copper coin of small size, notwithstanding the curious attitude of the figure as represented in the sketch, I am